

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rate is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 16, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lieutenant Governor—BIO W. BROWN. Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN. County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge—A. A. VOSEBURG. Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, JOHN FENMAN, B. W. BROWN. Mine Inspectors—LEWELLYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS. Legislative. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—JOHN SCHUBER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN. Election day, Nov. 4.

The Republican party builds; it never destroys that which is good. It has built up American industries; built up American markets for goods; built a great navy; and its latest authorized achievement is a canal of world-wide use.

Decrease of Clergymen.

THE Baptist Teacher laments the fact "that notwithstanding the large increase in the church membership of our denomination and in the number of churches and theological seminaries there is a sad decrease in the number of young men preparing for the ministry." This is true of all or nearly all churches. The harvest is ripe and the reapers are not on hand in sufficient numbers to garner it is its plaint. This is an old dirge; as old as Christianity itself, as we see by the paraphrase of the Biblical verse we have just quoted. It is not peculiar to our own day or our own country. The hierarchy of the state-endowed Church of England are no less troubled by the paucity of aspirants to the altar or the pulpit. It is not that there are fewer young men whose vocation leads them to become preachers than in the past, but that the demand for them owing to the increase in population has become more widespread and insistent. If we look around Scranton, we shall find that places where there was no church, or even the sign of a house twenty years ago, has today become densely populated, requiring the services of one or more preachers to meet the spiritual necessities of a large residential suburb. And so it is in other cities, villages and rural communities. The insufficiency of the supply of clergymen to the demands cannot, however, be attributed to a single circumstance or cause. We should reasonably expect that with an increase of population the ratio of young men prepared to enter the service of the church would ordinarily keep pace. Other professions are so crowded that there is a tendency to asphyxiation in the struggle for a bare existence.

Those who regard the phenomenon in a mundane light have a simple explanation. The ministry, they say, does not offer the social and pecuniary inducements which are open to the strenuous aspirant in secular affairs. There is small toleration for individualistic development within the sanctuary. The golden gates stand ajar for the pious, the self-sacrificing clergyman; but while here before he aspires to lead he is denounced as being ambitious, worldly, unendurable, if he is unconventional he is put down as a crank; if he aspires to be a reformer he is looked upon as a busybody; if his preaching is original, he is raised at as a sensational monger; if he is humanitarian, he is held up as a dullard. It requires no ordinary self-abnegation to become a clergyman in these days, we are assured, and justly. The preacher is no longer accepted as a prophet. He has to take up his cross in a very literal sense and bear its burden with complacency. These are the objective characteristics of the clerical state; the subjective can only be realized in that city of the dreadful night, the conscience.

The Baptist Teacher thinks that the lack of aspirants to the ministry can be traced to the "new theology" which is undermining the faith of eligible young men, or at any rate deterring them from aspiring to preach Christianity as recorded in the Bible, when its revealed truths are assailed by modern scholarship as myths, fabulous tradition, perverted history, and scientific absurdities. There may be something in all this; but we do not think that it suffices as an ultimate explanation. The foundations of Christian faith are not disturbed, much less shaken by the "new theology." There has not been a century in the nineteenth hundred which have passed away since Christianity was founded in which the fundamental dogmas and doctrines upon which it is based have not been assailed for their intrinsic improbability and unhistorical character. There were higher criticism and destructive critics even in the apostolic age. If St. Thomas did not originate it he can hardly be absolved from having anticipated its methods. The "new theology" is a very feeble and happily an impalpable variation of an "old theology" which through its exposition saturated

the world with the blood of countless multitudes. Let us be just to the young men of our own day. Considering the multiplicity of avocations that are open to them, we think our contemporary is unduly pessimistic in its survey of the numbers who are called and chosen to the ministry. Never was the church better, more thoroughly or unselfishly served, nor those who serve it less generously rewarded, if their labors are measured by the ordinary standards of modern life. In the church of this country there is practically no preference, no ecclesiastical benefices, no simoniacal presentations, no detectable livings to adjust the balance between the two worlds. Even in these few religious bodies that maintain hierarchical gradation it is the office and not its emolument that endows its incumbent. The impelling motive which induces young men to enter the ranks of the clergy are, we believe, as widespread and as fruitful now as they ever were.

It is probable that little can be said on part of the press or the law-abiding citizen that will have a tendency to restrain the element that has been in evidence at Duryea of late. The man who favors lawlessness, whether with a "billy" in hand or in the act of condemning by word of mouth the persons who seek to enjoy the right to pursue a peaceful calling in the effort to earn their daily bread, cannot be affected in the least by anything that The Tribune may say in reference to the matter. To any fair-minded individual, however, who read the report of the riot at the Warnke washery, which appeared in these columns yesterday morning, it must be apparent that it is about time for state authorities to take cognizance of this hotbed of lawlessness. A more startling exhibition of mob ferocity and persistence; or a more flagrant example of neglect of duty on the part of officials supposed to have the interests of good order at heart, has probably never been witnessed than at Duryea. We do not presume to say who is directly or indirectly responsible for the state of affairs that has placed Duryea at the mercy of a gang of lawbreakers that for unbridled cruelty could scarcely be excelled by the Malays of the Orient. That such a condition, however, does exist there can be no question. How long is it to be tolerated and allowed to flourish and grow?

Civil Service Reform.

THE EXTENT to which civil service reform, real and alleged, has been carried in the conduct of government business is, we believe, imperfectly realized by most citizens. The prevailing idea is that the civil service, while nominally largely under what is called the merit system, or free and open competition with selection and preference depending on merit solely, is yet accessible at will to the large politician with a pull. We will not say that this idea is wholly incorrect nor dispute that the chairman of the committee on appropriations, for example, if so inclined, could get pretty much what he wanted in patronage regardless of nominal civil service regulations. But the day of the pull is fast disappearing. The pull has to be bigger and stronger every year, to succeed in opposition to civil service rules. Slowly but surely the elected representative of the people is being stripped of his one-time prerogative of recommendation for employment in the federal civil service and the service put more and more on the basis of tenure during efficiency and good behavior and less and less on an openly avowed "spoils" basis. Some figures recently compiled by Secretary Doyle of the Civil Service Commission are instructive in this connection. "The total number of positions at present in the executive civil service is about 236,326," writes Mr. Doyle, in the current issue of Good Government. "Of this number, 111,140 are classified competitive, 117,666 classified excepted, and 113,420 unclassified. In the departments proper and the Independent Offices in Washington there are about 20,078 positions, of which 16,423 are classified competitive positions, 236 classified excepted, 391 unclassified presidential, and 2,978 below classification. About 216,248 positions are in branches of the service outside of Washington, of which 94,717 are classified competitive, 11,450 classified excepted, 1,111 unclassified presidential and 108,940 below classification. "The 765 officials of the consular service are not included in the above figures. The 98 positions excepted in the navy department in Washington are draftsmen; of the 96 excepted in the interior department, 11 are private secretaries, 30 are attorneys and assistant attorneys, 60 are special agents, inspectors, etc., in the land office, and 5 are special pension examiners; of the 29 positions excepted in the department of justice, 2 are private secretaries, 9 are examiners and 18 are attorneys; of the 34 excepted positions in the department of agriculture 2 are private secretaries, 4 are student assistants and the remaining 28 are special agents, experts, investigators, etc. The excepted positions in the other departments and offices in Washington are all, or nearly all, private secretaries or confidential clerks. "Of the 2,554 excepted positions outside of Washington under the treasury department, 550 are cashiers, deputy collectors, deputy naval officers, deputy surveyors of customs, private secretaries and positions in Alaska, etc., in the customs service; 48 are interpreters, etc., in the immigration service; 49 are chief clerks or private secretaries in the mint and assay service; 20 are shipping commissioners; and 1,855 are deputy collectors and storekeepers and gaugers in the internal revenue service; and 2 are in the force engaged upon the construction of public buildings. "Paymasters' clerks and certain employees in military parks occupy the greater number of the 90 excepted positions under the war department outside of Washington. Of the 420 excepted positions under the navy department outside of Washington nearly all are those of draftsmen, and special mechanics and civilian assistant in-

spectors of work and material. In the postoffice service, assistant postmasters, finance clerks, cashiers and clerks qualified as physicians, constitute almost the entire force of 970 excepted employees. Of this number 900 are assistant postmasters or assistants to postmasters. Under the interior department outside of Washington in excepted positions are 4,471 pension examining surgeons, 87 employees at \$300 or less in the Indian service, 1,872 Indians, 82 temporary clerks in surveyors' general and land offices, 56 finance clerks at Indian agencies, and 18 clerks to act for pension agents at pension agencies, and 32 positions in the Alaskan school service, the remaining 68 positions being widely scattered. In the department of justice, the excepted force of 488 employees outside of Washington is composed mainly of assistant attorneys, clerks to attorneys and deputy United States marshals. In the department of agriculture outside of Washington the 172 excepted positions are principally experts and special agents. Of the 36,473 unclassified positions in the postoffice service, over 75,000 are those of postmasters. "It appears from the foregoing figures that more than 95 per cent. of all classified positions are excepted; that of classified positions in Washington, D. C., less than 1 1/2 per cent. are excepted; but that of classified positions outside of Washington about 11 per cent. are excepted. The excepted positions in the executive civil service may be grouped as fiduciary positions, confidential positions, positions whose occupants are at times required to act as the head of an office (for example, assistant postmasters), isolated positions whose occupants are compelled to take independent action (for example, deputy collectors), positions whose occupants are employed in a professional capacity (as assistant attorneys, pension examining surgeons and physicians), shipping commissioners and Indians employed in the Indian service. The reason assigned for excepting positions from the operation of the rules is that the duties pertaining to them are of such a character that the qualifications of persons for appointment cannot be adequately tested in the manner and by the examinations provided by the civil service rules. "Those who believe that written examinations are better tests of fitness for trust in public office than responsible personal endorsement have every reason to be gratified over the progress made in civil service reform in the generation that it has been under agitation. Their next step should be to press for the correction of abuses in the administration of the civil service on the competitive basis, so that the time may come when politicians will not think it worth while to try to tunnel under the rules in their efforts to secure places for constituents unwilling to take chances in open examination.

The action of the grand lodge of Elks against street fairs speaks well for the organization. It is quite apparent to all who have any knowledge of the order that it is beneath the dignity of the organization to stand sponsor for enterprises in which the feature who eats "corn alive" is often among the least disreputable. Free trade, the road to the free soup house, is the only issue the Democrats seem to be able to agree upon, and that has beaten them so often and brought ruin to the country beside, that the most sanguine Democrat can see no hope of success on such an issue. The Democrats declare that the tariff and the trusts are the chief political issues. If they desire any help in denouncing the trusts, the Republicans will always be prepared to provide it. By her vote Oregon said she wants no haul-down-the-flag policy. She means also that she wants the tariff left alone; wants the Republicans to "keep on letting it alone." The most amusing basis for Democratic hope this year is the prediction that storms and frosts will yet destroy our growing crops. A party is in its death throes when it has to pray for disaster. Press reports indicate that Mr. Bryan is determined to keep on declining the presidential nomination until officially informed that his resignation has been accepted.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 2:31 a. m., for Saturday, August 16, 1902.

A child born on this day will notice that there is no fool like an old fool, save the young fool who is in love with him. Room at the top is all right for the ambitious, provided it is not of the attic variety. A first-class critic can always be developed from the man who wanted something and did not get it. People who laid aside something for a rainy day this season, must have used it up by this time. Capital and labor disputes these days seem to have been inaugurated solely for the purpose of forcing "the other party" to make concessions. We seldom acknowledge perfection save in the case of the perfect fool.

DOING HIS BEST.

It somehow seems little enough when you say "That a fellow is 'doing his best.'" It means that he tells and he hopes day by day "That heaven will attend to the rest. He is jostled aside by the hurrying crowd, Unthought by the lonely; forgot by the proud. He earns what he gets, and no more is allowed. To the fellow who is 'doing his best.'" But whenever a crisis arises, we look To the man who is doing his best. The prince with his splendor, the sage with his book, Full of fall to answer the test. And when there's a home or a country to serve, We turn to the man with the heart and the nerve. The man whom adversity's touch could not swerve, The man who kept doing his best. —Washington Star.

SUMMER RESORTS

Atlantic City. The temperature at the AGNEW. On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Wednesday was 63°. Every appointment of a modern Hotel.

HOTEL RICHMOND. Kentucky Avenue. First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.; 60 Ocean view rooms; capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkins, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA. BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING. On a spur of the Allegheny Mountains, Lehigh Valley railroad; near Towanda. Bathing, fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates. LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL. P. O. Apea, Pa. Send for booklet. C. K. HARRIS.

LAKE WINOLA, PA. HOTEL CLIFTON. Special rates at Hotel Clifton, Lake Winola, for September. Purchase tickets to Factoryville and return only Hotel Clifton. Hacks meet trains leaving Scranton as follows: 9 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 4 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Launchees meet hotel hacks for any part of the lake.

STROUSSBURG. HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE. Nine Ridge Mountain P. O. Stroussburg, Pa. Capacity, 150. Delightful situation; enlarged, refurnished, modern, conveniences; electric lights; services first-class. Booklets, rates. Apply J. F. FOULKE.

PROSPECT HOUSE. East Stroussburg, Pa. (19th season.) Highest elevation; beautiful lawns; shaded piazza; first-class table; reduced surroundings. MRS. CHARLES DEARR.

NEW YORK HOTELS.

ALDINE HOTEL. 4TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS. NEW YORK. EUROPEAN PLAN, NEW. FIREPROOF. Convenient to Theatres and Shopping Districts. Take 23rd st. cross town cars and transfer at 4th av. direct to hotel. Rooms with Bath. Suits with Bath. \$1.50 upward. \$2.50.

W. H. PARKE, Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL. Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place, NEW YORK. American Plan, \$3.50 Per Day and Upwards. European Plan, \$1.00 Per Day and Upwards. Special Rates to Families. T. THOMPSON, Prop.

For Business Men. In the heart of the wholesale district. For Shoppers. 5 minutes' walk to Wanamakers; 5 minutes to Siegel Cooper's Big Store. Easy access to the great Dry Goods stores. For Sightseers. One block from E'way Cars, etc. Very easy transportation to all points of interest.

HOTEL ALBERT NEW YORK. Cor. 11th St. & UNIVERSITY PL. 2nd floor. RESTAURANT. Rooms, \$1 Up. Prices Reasonably.

When in Need. Of anything in the line of optical goods we can supply it. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Properly fitted by an expert optician. From \$1.00 Up. Also all kinds of prescription work and repairing. Mercereau & Connell, 182 Wyoming Avenue.

Kitchen Utensils. TRADE MARK. NO POISON. Has never been found in the stomach of Agate Nickel. Steel Ware. The BLUE LABEL. Prepared by the Department of State (United States Government). PROVES IT. If substitutes are of inferior quality, they will be found to rust, stain, and corrode. Agate Nickel-Steel Ware is sold by leading department stores. Mercereau & Connell, 182 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

FOOTE & FULLER CO., 140-142 WASHINGTON AVENUE, SCRANTON, PA. Complete line of the genuine L. & G. Manufacturing Company's Agate Nickel Ware.

School of the Lackawanna Scranton, Pa. 30TH YEAR. Lower school receives young children. Upper school prepares for leading colleges. The school diploma admits to many colleges. Experienced teachers only. For Further Information Address Alfred C. Arnold, A. B. BOX 444.

An Unparalleled Opportunity to Secure Advanced Educations Free. Read the Conditions of The Tribune's Great Educational Contest.

- List of Scholarships UNIVERSITIES. 2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each. \$864. 1 Scholarship in Bucknell University... 520. 1 Scholarship in the University of Rochester... 324. \$1708. PREPARATORY SCHOOLS. 1 Scholarship in Washington School for Boys... 1700. 1 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary... 750. 1 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School... 750. 1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute... 720. 1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy... 600. 1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School... 600. 1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna... 400. 1 Scholarship in the Wilkes-Barre Institute... 276. 1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School)... 230. \$6026. MUSIC, BUSINESS AND ART. 4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$125 each... 500. 4 Scholarships in the Hardenbergh School of Music and Art... 460. 3 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each... 300. 5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$37 each... 285. 2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$85 each... 170. 2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio... 125. 1540. \$9574.

Table with columns: THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS, VALUE, and FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR DOLLARS.

Rules of the Contest. The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows: One month's subscription, \$.50. 1 Three months' subscription... 1.25. 3 Six months' subscription... 3.50. 6 One year's subscription... 5.00. The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice of the special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list. The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar months of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the scholarships. Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Only new subscribers will be counted. Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it. No transfers can be made after credit has once been given. All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail. NOTICE that according to the above rules, EVERY CONTESTANT WILL BE PAID, whether they secure a Special Reward or not.

Those wishing to enter the contest should send in their names at once. All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa. Three Special Honor Prizes for August. To be given to the three contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of August. FIRST PRIZE—Folding Pocket Kodak, No. 1, A. SECOND PRIZE—No. 2 Brownie Camera. THIRD PRIZE—No. 1 Brownie Camera. All these are made by the Eastman Kodak Company.

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale. Big Bargains in All Departments. All the \$2.00 and \$3.00 Straw Hats Reduced to \$1.00. Louis H. Isaacs. 412 SPRUCE STREET, 269 LACKAWANNA AVENUE. Try Our Special 10c Linen Collars.

S. J. Fuhrman & Bro. Manufacturers of Store and Window Awnings. Our celebrated Strap Roller for Awnings a Specialty. 328 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa. TRIBUNE WANT ADS. BRING QUICK RETURNS.

KEYSTONE ACADEMY, FACTORYVILLE, PA. COURSES. CLASSICAL, three years. ACADEMIC, three years. MUSIC, one to four years. COMMERCIAL, one year. BUSINESS AND SCIENTIFIC, three years. Instruction by College Trained Specialists. NATURAL ADVANTAGES—Beautiful campus of 20 acres; mountain spring water all through the buildings. Exceptionally healthful location. We prepare for all the colleges and technical schools. For illustrated catalogue, send to REV. ELKANAH HULLEY, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Do You Want a Good Education? Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of State Normal School, East Stroudsburg, Pa. NEW CATALOGUE. For 1902 giving full information as to free tuition, expenses, courses of study and other facts of interest will be mailed without charge to those desiring it. Fall Term opens September 8, 1902. E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal.

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